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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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In re:

286 Rider Ave Acquisition LLC,

Debtor.

Chapter 11

Case No. 21-11298-lgb

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**REPLY OF 286 RIDER AVE DEVELOPMENT LLC TO DEBTOR 286 RIDER AVE  
ACQUISITION LLC'S AND BE-AVIV 286 RIDER LLC'S RESPONSES  
TO THE SUPPLEMENT TO MOTION TO ALTER OR AMEND JUDGMENT  
IN FURTHER SUPPORT ON REMAND**

286 Rider Ave Development LLC (“**Development**”), as 100% owner of the membership interests of the debtor 286 Rider Ave Acquisition LLC (the “**Acquisition**” or “**Nominal Debtor**”), by undersigned counsel, hereby files this Reply to Acquisition’s and Be-Aviv 286 Rider LLC’s (“**Be-Aviv**”) Responses to the Supplement to Motion to Alter and Amend Judgment in Further Support on Remand (the “**Reply**”) and, in support, state:

**I. ARGUMENT**

1. In their respective Responses, the Debtor and Lender continue their blatant attempt to rewrite the history of their relationship with Development and ignore that at no time

was Lender or its affiliate Lender LLC<sup>1</sup> a “member” of the Debtor, a prerequisite to appointing a “manager” authorized to file a bankruptcy petition for a New York limited liability company, in accordance with controlling New York law and the governing Operating Agreement. Both the Debtor and Lender speciously argue that they never changed their position on ownership of equity and who was a member of Acquisition despite conflicting statements in the Petition (asserting Lender was the absolute owner on April 27, 2021 and assigned all membership and equity interests to its Lender LLC on June 14, 2021), in the first SOFA (states Lender LLC was the sole member and 100% equity holder) and the Replacement SOFA (Development is listed as the 100% equity holder). Instead, they argue Lender only transferred voting rights and acted “as if it were the absolute owner thereof”<sup>2</sup>, not the actual owner.

2. However, Lender’s very own words contradict this position: Lender’s counsel unequivocally stated at the August 30, 2021 Hearing: “*So in April, when we exercised our rights under the pledge, we became the member.*” Aug. 30, 2021 Tr. 24: 12-13 [ECF No. 41] (emphasis added). Despite references in the Responses that Mark Lichtenstein, Development’s former counsel, stated Development had a “residual interest” that remained after the Lender’s “exercise

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<sup>1</sup> Capitalized terms not defined in this Reply have the meaning assigned to them in the Supplement [ECF No. 331].

<sup>2</sup>Ascribing the plain meaning to the operative words “as if” results in a conclusion contrary to the one espoused by the Respondents. In the Thesaurus, “the synonym for “as if” is “just as though” and synonyms for “absolute” are “total”, “entire” and “undivided.” See <http://www.thesaurus.com>. Therefore, a plain meaning attribution to this clause would otherwise read “as though it was the undivided owner thereof.” Here, since the Bankruptcy Case’s inception, Debtor and Lender have each repeatedly admitted that, on April 27, 2021, Lender “**assigned, transferred, and registered, as applicable, all membership interests and equity interest of the Debtor to and in the name of the Lender.**” See, e.g., Petition, Declaration of Lee Buchwald ¶ [ECF No. 1] (emphasis added). Such transfer could only reasonably mean that thereafter, if it properly exercised its rights, Lender became the absolute owner of equity, which it subsequently refuted in the Replacement SOFA.

of its rights” in April 2021<sup>3</sup>, the Court apparently agreed with Lender’s position at that time in finding, based on the record before her:

According, [sic] the *lender* validly exercised its rights under the pledge agreement and *became of the owner as of April 27th, 2021 of all the membership interest in the debtor*. The lender subsequently transferred the interest of such membership interest to an affiliate, *the new owner*, on June 14th, 2021.

Aug. 30, 2021 Tr. 67: 9-13 [ECF No. 41] (emphasis added).

3. The Court committed clear error in so finding and reiterating its position in ruling at the October 5, 2021 Hearing on the Motion to Alter or Amend, a date that proceeded the filing of the SOFA on October 25, 2021 and the Replacement SOFA on November 5, 2021. As noted previously, at the October 5 Hearing, the Court presciently articulated certain reservations:

*And so if I had thought, that under pledge Section 5 – there wasn’t the right to - for the members or the parties stepping into the shoes of the member, in this case the lender, to go ahead and have I guess a – to effectuate a change of management and the New York Limited Liability Law didn’t provide ... for such things ... if that had not all been the case, then I might find your argument persuasive.*

Oct. 5, 2021 Tr. 25:1-4 [ECF No. 93] (emphasis added).

4. This observation underscores the fundamental error in the Court’s reasoning that has perpetuated the manifest injustice of this Bankruptcy Case unfolding, over the objection of all non-Lender creditors and equity—its partial reading of the contract, *i.e.* the Pledge Agreement. Having been led to believe that all rights in Acquisition were transferred pursuant to Section 5, on default, the Court ignored the critical significance of Section 13, “Remedies Upon Default,” which mandated that the exercise of such rights, on default, must be “subject to the Borrower

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<sup>3</sup> See Debtor Response ¶ 24 [ECF No. 337]; Lender Response at ¶ 14 [ECF No. 342].

Operating Agreement.” Both the Debtor and Lender Responses continue to be conspicuously silent in failing to address or even mention Section 13 and its impact. This blatant omission undoubtedly is due to the fact that Section 13’s “subject to the Borrower Operating Agreement” language undermines the foundation of their argument that the pledge was self-executing, on default, without regard to the Operating Agreement.

5. Under very straightforward New York contract principles, a contract must be read as a whole, and all parts read as an integrated whole. *See Beal Sav. Bank v. Sommer*, 8 N.Y. 3d 318, 324-25 (2007). That did not happen here. If the Replacement SOFA had been before the Court on October 5, the Court would have known on October 5 that, in fact, Lender was not a member of Acquisition, a predicate for its ruling, nor the owner of “all of the membership interests in the Debtor,” as she concluded, and its inquiry would not have ended as it did, with an acceptance of Section 5 of the Pledge Agreement as controlling the legal outcome, which it does not.

6. In short, Lender missed a critical and fatal step in not providing an addendum to the Operating Agreement substituting itself as “sole member” and 100% equity holder when the Loan was executed. It clumsily attempted to correct this irreversible error, by first, literally at the twelfth hour - midnight before the August 30 Hearing - attempting to so amend the Operating Agreement in violation of the automatic stay of the Bankruptcy Code and then by subsequently filing, not one but two contradictory SOFA’s, ultimately conceding what Development had been maintaining all along: it was the 100% owner of the equity and therefore the sole member of the Debtor. Lender does not explain, nor can it, its blatant misstatements to the Court at the August

30 Hearing: “So in April, when we exercised our rights under the Pledge, we became the member.” *Supra* at ¶ 2.

7. While the Debtor and Lender attempt to trivialize the import of sworn statements in a Bankruptcy Case, such as the SOFA’s, sworn statements are deemed admissions that may be relied upon by other parties and the Court, as it did here. *See Diorio v. Kreisler-Borg Const. Co.*, 407 F.2d 1330, 1331 (2d Cir. 1969) (“Statements called for in the schedules, or made under oath ... must be regarded as serious business; reckless indifference to the truth ... is the equivalent of fraud.”); *See also In re Bohrer*, 266 B.R. 200, 201 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. 2001) (“Statements in bankruptcy schedules are executed under penalty of perjury and when offered against a debtor are eligible for treatment as judicial admissions. A debtor may not adopt a cavalier attitude toward the accuracy of his schedules by arguing that they are not precise and correct.”).

## **II. CONCLUSION**

8. This Court sits as a court of equity, and as a court of equity, must do equity. This Bankruptcy Case was not properly authorized and should have been filed or pursued, especially over the continued objections of all non-Lender parties in interest, for the exclusive benefit of the very Lender who improperly orchestrated the filing in the first instance. Lender, aided by the Debtor, perpetuated the Bankruptcy Case through continued misstatements to the Court which influenced its findings that, in exercising the pledge without regard to the Operating Agreement, Lender’s affiliate became a member and 100% equity holder in the Debtor as of the Petition Date authorized to cause a bankruptcy filing, which through subsequent admissions, proved false. It is

time to right wrong and stop the injustice perpetuated here by the Lender-controlled Debtor and Lender, by dismissing this Bankruptcy Case<sup>4</sup>.

Dated: New York, New York  
March 23, 2022

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By: /s/ Jason A. Nagi

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<sup>4</sup> Notwithstanding the standard for review on a motion for reconsideration, a party in interest can raise the issue of subject matter jurisdiction without a formal motion, at any time and, if found to be valid, the court is obligated to dismiss the case *sua sponte*. See *Bernstein v. Universal Pictures, Inc.*, 517 F.2d 976, 979 (2d Cir. 1975) (“[L]ack of jurisdiction is so fundamental a defect that the rule permits a judge to recognize it *sua sponte* at any time.”).

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

A copy of the Reply of 286 Rider Development LLC to Debtor 286 Rider Acquisition LLC's and Be-Aviv 286 Rider LLC's Responses to the Supplement to Motion to Alter and Amend Judgment in Further Support on Remand are being served on March 23, 2022 via (i) Electronic Notice and E-Mail upon the parties listed on the attached service list as denoted with a "\*"; (ii) E-mail upon the parties listed on the attached service list as denoted with a "\*\*\*"; and (iii) U.S. Mail postage pre-paid upon the parties listed on the attached service list as denoted with a "\*\*\*\*".

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